WASHINGTON, D. C.

From the Richmond (Va.) South EVILS OF ORGANISM.

It was not at all surprising that a politician of Mr. Buchanan's sagacity should avow a repugnance to "organs," and decline to avail himself of their services in the conduct of his Administration. The public accepted the cir-

Administration. The public accepted the circumstance as an encouraging augury.

In countries where the personal will of the Sovereign is the supreme power in the State, and Government relies upon military force, rather than the support of public opinion, a Court Journal is a logical and perhaps necessary institution. But "organism" is quite out of place in these United States, where the President is responsible to the people and the President is responsible to the people, and the public judgment is determined by reason, instead of authority.
So far from being a help, "organism" is as-

So far from being a help, "organism" is as-certained to be a positive hindrance to an Ad-ministration. For a suspicion of corrupt mo-tive not only deprives a journal of its legitimate influences, but attaches something of odium to the cause it is retained to support. When an Administration employs the interested assist-ance of professional apologists, the common seuse of the masses instantly concludes that it wants the strength of conscious integrity. This effect is independent of the ability with which the "organ" may direct its efforts; but ordinarily, the unskillfulness of its aim aggravates the inevitable mischief of its recoil. Instead of extricating an Administration from difficulty, the "organ" only multiplies its embarrass-

Determined by these obvious considerations, or by others which his long experience and acute intellect might suggest, Mr. Buchanan gave the public to understand that no organ should ensumber the course of his Administration. But the Washington Union is not so easily shaken from its grasp on the Treasury.

With the capacious swallow of an earthquake, it still refuses to let go, after four years of uninterrupted suction! Neither will it willingly lose the dignity and power which it enjoys in wirtue of its confidential relations with the Executive. So, despite the well-known wishes of the deceased.

2. What is the prescribed object of this Society? Its Constitution defines it to be "to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, as the Redeemer of sinners, and to promote the interests of vital godliness and sound morality." the President, the Union affects to be the special "organ" of the Administration. In what manner this arrogant pretension has affected religious tracts calculated to receive the appromanner this arrogant pretension has affected the interests of the Executive, the history of the Kansas controversy will suffice to show, without any reference to other instances of in-

Administration represented that paper to speak at the suggestion of the Cabinet; and, pleased with the compliment, it assumed an air of authority which deceived a few Democrats into the opinion that it was indeed an "or-gan" of the Administration. Thus, for a time, the President was held responsible for measures which he did not approve, and, ing zealot, was reduced to the necessity of ex-plaining his position in a public letter. The rebuke is obvious to all the world; but

suffer from its folly, if its utterances be accepted as the inspiration of the President.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Adv. and Gazette, Sept. 25. SOUND SENTIMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The consistency of President Buchanan, upor the Slavery question and the constitutional rights of the South, is one of the characteristics of his long public career. It may be safely asserted that no other Northern statesman of whatever political party, has been so uniformly true in these regards. Last year the challenge vas tendered in every part of the South to the opposition, to find one single instance where Mr. Buchanan had voted or spoken against the Mr. Buchanan had voted or spoken against the South. Notwithstanding he had taken part in all the great questions and controversies since 1820, and in Congress, and in his seat, too, nearly all the time, still his record was found to be Committee have ever felt called of God to keep singularly in accordance with the Constitution. especially when the rights of the South were inolved. So firmly convinced were the people of the South, after months of the severest investigation to which the public life of any man in this country ever was subjected, that they voted for him with a unanimity unparalleled in the history of our Presidential elections. His Inaugural on the 4th of March was so

sound, so full of the clearest, truest constitusound, so full of the clearest, truest constitu-tional sentiments, that the conservative men everywhere responded at once to it. It dis-sipated the objection on the score of Squatter Sovereignty with many who had conceived that reditable to their patriotism, intelligence, and nonor, some of the prominent supporters of Mr. Fillmore did not hesitate to range themselves upon the side of the only National party in the country, led on by President Buchanan, with Inaugural only reiterated the opinions which Mr. Buchanan had always held, and without variation or timidity defended, in Congress and out of it, at home and adroad. Nothing has occurred since to alter his decided position in a single point, let the opposition misrepresent

nothing obnoxions or violative of the principle of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. They do not coincide with the declarations of the Governor in his Inaugural, or in his Topeka speech. They simply look to protecting the bona fide citizens in their franshise against all interference when the Constitution is submitted, if the Convention should elect to submit it. Mr. Buchanan understood too well the real meaning and intent of the Kansas act, and too well appreciated his position as the President of the United States, to violate his duty in the premises. In view, too, of the unanimous support of the South last year, he was not so silly as to commit the blunder which has been rung upon him now

for several months.

His late letter to the New England politico ecclesiastics enabled him to put on record again the soundest sentiments, while it afforded him an opportunity to rebuke those officious Black Republicans. Whatever may be thought of the propriety of deferring so much to their wishes as to reply to them, no true conservative or Southern man can but admire the ground he then enunciated, in such plain, strong, un mistakable language. It will be seen, by the extract we subjoin, that he holds the position that Slavery existed in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States, independent of local law. This point, he says, "has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws." Then he expresses as tonishment "how it could ever have been seriously doubted." Then look at the predicate—what right has one section to attempt again the soundest sentiments, while it afforded cate—what right has one section to attempt to exclude another from equal participation in territory obtained by the blood and treasure of both? What better Southern or constitustitution recognises the right of property in men, in the African slave as he exists at the South? Let the late expressions of Mr. Buchan-an's sentiments shame his Southern opponents,

Slavery existed at that period, and still ex ists in Kaneas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been eriously doubted, is a mystery. If a conederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its many at the North to a discussion of these

into it whatsoever is recognised to be property by the common Constitution. But when the people—the bona fide residents of such Territory—proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue, modify, or abolish Slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference."

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1857. To the Editor of the National Era:

The facts as to the foundation principles of the American Tract Society (to which you have occasionally referred) are carefully given in the enclosed from five of its founders, who have ever since acted under its Constitution, showing that it can issue only publications in which Evangelical Christians agree, whether on Baptism, Prelacy, Slavery, or any other subject whatever, and that all Christians ought to accord to it the right to carry out its own avowed principles, to which all its funds are consecrated.

Will you be kind enough to give the articl to your readers, and oblige your brother in Christ, WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, Secretary. HISTORICAL FACTS OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, Limiting its Issues to Tracts in which Evangel

cal Christians agree.

1. The Society is not an individual, but body corporate, a public trust, for an object PRESCRIBED and LIMITED by its Constitution. An individual has liberty to use his money for all purposes, or equander it, as he pleases. A trustee is bound by the laws of God and man

bation of ALL EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS." carefully-selected language, five of the surviving active founders, and the whole Executive Committee, with the President and Secretaries, testi-Cut off, in point of fact, from all confidential communication with the Cabinet, the Union was left to its own unaided sagacity to ascertain the policy of the Administration. Inflamed with an impatient desire to signalize its zeal in the service of a liberal patron, it eagerly availed itself of every opportunity to extol the measures of the Executive. Thus ignorant of the President's purposes, and thus anxious to appland his wisdom, the Union is necessarily precipitated into many embarrassing blunders. If it awaits an authoritative exposition of Cabinet policy, some enterprising cotemporary may get the start in praise of the Administration. Rather than be beaten in this momentous rivolry, the Union prefers to run the hazard of misrepresenting the policy of the Executive. In the worst event, a humiliating recantation can atone for the error. fy in a public document, (Ann. Rep. 1855 can atone for the error.

It was by such an impulse, and under such considerations, that the Washington Union was betrayed into an early an emphatic approval of Walker's acts in Kansas. The enemies of the every subject sundering true Christians from each other, is not known to have been questioned by any one, through a period of nearly thirty years. If "contemporaneous testimony is valid in law," this would seem to be conclu-

As a further limitation, the Constitution pro vides that the Society shall annually elect a Board of Directors; that this Board shall elect an Executive, including a Publishing Committee; that "the Publishing Committee shall contain no two members from the same eccle-The rebuke is obvious to all the world; but the Union unfortunately does not feel its force. Again that paper essays to play the part of Committee (now consisting of six pastors of on the sympathies, prayers, gifts, and co-optons.)

To the and patons. For the successful maintenance of the Portuguese, then in the zenith of the past and the happy exerts maintenance of the part of the past and the happy exerts and patons. For the successful maintenance of the Portuguese, then in the zenith of the past and the happy exerts and patons.

The rebuke is obvious to all the world; but siastical connection; and that "no tract shall be published to which any member of that turn influence of the Society, we have relied on the sympathies, prayers, gifts, and co-opton the sympathies. churches) shall object." By this prescribe method, and this alone, can publications be ssued. With the free exercise of the judgment of the respective members of this Committee, thus accorded to them in the Constitution, no act of the Society has ever indicated any claim or wish to interfere. There is another implied limitation, delicate

and beautiful, though not expressed in terms, Christian confidence, vital to the Society's existence in its true character, and which God graciously granted, and has long continued. At the time of the Society's formation, such harmony had prevailed for twenty-six years in the parent Tract Society in London, and char-acterized all the prominent benevolent institu-tions then springing up in our country to bless the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace, in fulfilment of the Saviour's prayer, "that they all may be one, that the world may know that thou hast sent me;" and this harmony they have universally inculcated in every branch of the Society's operations in all parts of the country. They have uttered no word of unkindness to any; carried no act into effect in opposition to the known will of any one of their number; and every act of the Society,

as the only obstacle to their support of him in nances, intemperance, freemasonry, or slavery; the Presidential election. It was a document and bind the Committee, in reference to any so plain, so frank, so patriotic, so fair and just to every section, that Constitution-loving citizens could but endorse and appland. Alike ous consent of evangelical Christians: their silence as to errors lying beyond these limits in no respect implying approval. In the convention which originally adopted the Constitu-tion, and in the formation of the Society, Chris-tians from the North and from the South were cordially united. It was then as distinctly understood that the above limitations applied to tracts referring to Slavery as to any other top-ic; and the earlier publications show that the Society was then as much restricted in its issues on that subject as it has been in any part of its history. On this and all subjects, the Committee have freely inculcated the unquestioned teachings of the Bible—all its teachings, in leed, in the very words of Inspiration, with plain scriptural comments; and the various al-lusions to this subject in the great practical treatises of Baxter, Bunyan, Flavel, Doddridge Edwards, and many others, selected for publ cation, have never, so far as known, been either omitted or objected to by any. On these publications, circulated throughout our country, God has graciously set his seal, by the converting and sanctifying influences of his Holy

> These facts and principles are the basis which this Society has stood and must stand to which all the contributions and legacies it has received have been consecrated; and to which it is pledged by the most solemn obliga-

Spirit.

tions man can assume.

The Publishing Committee have never understood these principles and limitations as ex-cluding from their attention suitable Tracts, pertaining to any subject whatever. When it had been urged that more ought be published on duties or evils connected with Slavery, they on duties or evils connected with Slavery, they said in the Annual Report, May 1856, that while "it seemed to have been understood by the whole community, that the subject of Slavery in its aspects of political, national, and sectional strife, could not be discussed, yet, should a tract be presented referring to duties or evils' connected with the subject, in which evangelical Christians, North and South, would agree, and which promised usefulness, they knew no reason why it should not be published." They also intimated their readiness of discontinue three small books in which the omission of a few lines was objected to, which omission of a few lines was objected to, which books they have since agreed not to reprint.

Their careful attention to a proposed treatise on the "Duties of Masters," until insuperable objections arose to their issuing it, involving the hazard of dismembering the Society by cutting off nearly one half its field of usefulness with no warrant or anticipation of such an event by the Society itself, appears in their published statement of September 10. Objecpublished statement of September 10. Objections to issuing such a Tract came both from the South and the North—from the South, because, in the present political and sectional agitations, the people will receive no instructions on the subject from the North, and because such a Tract, borne by any colporteur or distributer, would be liable to be regarded as an incendiary document—abjections from

Slavery itself; and from many, both North and South, who, while they deplore the evils connected with Slavery, object to the Society's thus departing from its legitimate principles and work.

thus departing from it; legitimate principles and work.

Thus have the Committee omitted no reasonable endeavor to is me on these "duties" as much as the Society's principles allow; while they have not departed from those principles, or been recreant to the responsibilities under which they act. And may not the appeal be made to all, of every name and locality, cheerfully to accord to the Isborers in this work the priceless immunity and inalienable right, in this favored land, thus peacefully to continue, according to the dictates of conscience, under their time bonored Constitution, these Heaven blessed end sayors to obey their Redeemer's ascending command, "Go ye, and preach the gosped to every creature," and claim his promise, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

The above record of facts, deemed due at the present time to the members of the Society and the Christian community, is made on the responsibility of the five surviving founders of the Society, who are still members of the Committee or Secretaries: Rev. Dr. Knox and Mr. R. T. Haines, Chairme; of the Publishing and Finance Committees; fir. Meses Allen, Treasurer; Rev. Dr. Sommers, Recording Secretary; and Rev. William A. Fiallock, Corresponding Secretary.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the National Era: Please give the following an insertion in A Pubscriber.

The Executive Committee of the America Tract Society having published a paper entitled Recent Action of the Committee of the American Tract Society on Slavery," in which they ignore the directions of their constituents, THE SOCIETY ITSELF, by declaring that they are not prepared to issue tracts on the subject of Slavery, even if the product of Southern Christians, it seems important that the Committee should be equally tolerant toward another system, equally deserving, and not limit their sympathies to the slave solding Oligarchy. In sympathies to the slavesoding Oligarchy. In accordance with these views, another document has been prepared, sin far in its design and language, for the benefit of the "Latter Day Saints," which is hereby recommended to the Committee for adoption, in the following words, Recent Action of the Committee of the American

"Tract Society on Polygamy.

"The Publishing Committee, with the concurrence of the other members of the Executive Committee, deem it due to the friends of the Society to state their own recent action" on the engrossing topic of issuing tracts for our brethren in Utah.

At the first organization of the Society, it Tract Society on Polygamy.

was one of the governing principles that its publications should contain gospel truths on every branch of practical Christianity—such truths as were "calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians." This limitation, it is obvious, did not restrict the Society to publications calculated to receive the cal denomination; but the meaning is, that all the publications should, in regard to doctrines, receive the general approbation of all denominations of evangelical Christians, in this countries and the world

try and the world.

The Society has, in accordance with this interpretation of the limitation, issued tracts on the subjects of Intemperance, Dancing, &c., although, we are sorry to say, they do not "receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians," theoretically or practically; and the common sense of mankind attests that, by so doing, the Society has not departed from its original Constitution: The course pursued on this subject has received the sanction—a portion of implicated evangelical Christians excepted—of the great body of its constituents and patrons. "For the successful maintenance said in our "Recent Action," so we say now, if the evangelical Christians resident in any portion of our wide country," in the slave States or Utah, "give not their confidence, aid, and personal influence, our agents and our tracts, our collectors and our volumes, are alike denied

"We have received from churches and from "We have received from churches and from individuals, from men in all the strength and fervor of their best years, and from Christians arranging their worldly affairs in prospect of death," among our Utah brethren, commonly called the Latter Day Saints, "a generous and hearty support in the former years of our history." And we can say, "with equal fidelity to donors and testators at the North or at the South," at Utah or elsewhere, "the conductors of the Society have aimed to dispense, far and of the Society have aimed to dispense, far and near, their respective contributions, for the best interests alike of our common country and our common Christianity," allusions to the vexed questions of Slavery and Polygamy among the Saints in Utah, only excepted, as the world will bear us witness.

"The Publishing Committee had, at the time of the last anxiversers" and for

of the last anniversary," and for years previous, sundry tracts against lasciviousress, one especially, written by the late venerable Dwight, "On the Seventh Commandment." These tracts had received the approbation of a large portion of evangelical Christians, although we regret to say that, here and there, a bishop, presbyter, doctor of divinity, elder, deacon, or private member of evangelical churches, evinced, from the beginning, a decided disapprobation of their contents. It was the intention of the Committee, in view of the rapid and alarming Committee, in view of the rapid and alarming progress of Mormonism, and especially in view of the fact that the inhabitants of Utah are soon to apply to the Congress of the United States to be admitted into this glarious Union with a Constitution allowing polygamy, to issue a tract on the "Duties of Polygamists," which was "under their consideration" at the time of the last anniversary. "It was composed of articles before issued by brethren of various denominations," who now reside in Utah, but who formerly lived in other parts of the country and of the world, some of whom were of good and of the world, some of whom were of good and regular standing in evangelical churches before their change of sentiment.

"The Publishing Committee were not altogether unaware of the inherent embarrassments.

Looked upon with some distrust at" Ufah, "as the treatise might be, because bearing a Northern imprint, it was yet, on the other hand, equally evident that many Northern friends of the Society might object to it, as recognising "duties inhering in the relation of" polygamists, "that relation, is their piew, being for-

"Since the preparation of the treatise, one of the authors, from whose addresses or tracts it was compiled, has heen removed by death," we allude to Elder Joe Smith; "two others of we allude to Elder Joe Smith; "two others of these brethren, honored and influential, have judged it inexpedient, in the enbundled and excited state of feeling awakened," both in New England and Utah, "upon the various relations of this topic, that those writings of their own, which were to form a prominent portion of the treatise, should be issued. * * They have accordingly interdicted our further use of the matter thus eapplied."

"But, in addition, from all quarters of our" Utah "field we have received * * expressions the most unan, mous and decided, that any publication by our press, bearing upon the

pressions the most unan mous and decided, that any publication by our press, bearing upon the topic of" polygamy, "even though of" Utah "authorship, and carfully kept within the terms of the resolution of the Anniversary," as applied to the kindred subject of Mormotism, "could have no other result than precipitating the entire withdrawal of" the Latter Pay Saints in Utah "from co-operation with the Society. The new works would find no gate of access;" even our Sonthern friends would spure essays on the duties of polygamists, as the publications would imply that the relation, under du's regulations, and stripped of its "abuses," was scriptural and moral; "and the separation would henceforth exclude even our older issues, by flinging over them the suspicion of their origin from a quarter presumed to have become hostile to the interests of" Utah. "If these accredited issues, the siftings"—pardon this allusion to former expurgations and mutilations—"of a rich evangelical literature," in our own and in European lands; books respecting which "it seemed a sad necessity to be compelled to clog in any way the circulation."

From every county and town in Utah we near hat one From every county and town in Utah we near but one testimony, as borne by all the Rulers, High Priests, Elders, Officers, high and low, of the Latter Day Saints, and by their

pension of collections, and if the present distrust and alienation but remain, there must apeedily ensue a withdrawal of colporteurs and distribution throughout the whole length and breadth of our "Utah "field." "We must surrender" the entire Territory. "To proceed, is thus to palsy one side of our Institution."

and just to all parties involved."

"It were a waste of the Society's funds to

"It were a waste of the Society's funds to issue a treatise on" Polygamy, "for which we would find no" Mormon "readers; and for the sake of securing such issue, to forego deliberately, and without explicit warrant from the Society, all further opportunity of sending thitherward the large body of publications we have hitherto, under God's manifest blessing, scattered there"—as it is self-evident that an emasculated Gospel is better than none; that a minister had better agree to forego preaching the whole Gospel, than deprive himself, and the whole Gospel, than deprive himself, and those perishing for lack of knowledge, of such parts of Scripture as do not conflict with their passions or interests.

"In the further developments of God's good parts of the further developments of God's good to the further developments

providence, and to the guidance of his Spirit, promised where reverently and humbly implored, the Committee now refer this question, meanwhile" seeking the things that make for peace, and aiming to secure the "fruit of right-cousness," sown in peace of them "that make peace," and embracing in the arms of our af-fection Slaveholders, Latter Day Saints, and all who hold to any fragment of Christianity, in obedience to the Divine injunctions: "As we therefore have opportunity, let us do good unto all men"—"judge not, that ye be not judged"—"if it be possible, as much with you, live peaceably with all men"—"all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye likewise to them"—"let both (the wheat and tares) grow together until the harvest.'

From the Philadelphia News. THE BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

It may not be uninstructive at the prese moment to give, in the brief and imperfect manner which a newspaper article will only allow, a succinct history of this remarkable allow, a succinct history of this remarkable company of merchant princes, who, starting as humble suppliants for mercantile privileges upon the coasts of the far-famed peninsula of Hindostan, have extended and consolidated their authority with money and with arms, until the British power rules with undisputed sway, from the Himmalaya mountains to Cape Comorin, over a land which was the seat of industry, of commerce, and of the arts, when Eu-Comorin, over a land which was the seat of industry, of commerce, and of the arts, when Europe was sunk in barbarism. In the middle
ages, the merchants of Venice alone imported
into Europe the precious produce of India,
which they obtained through the ports of Egypt
and the Red Sea. After the discovery of the
passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope,
the maritime Powers of Europe entered largely
into a contest for the supremacy of the Asiatic
seas and the commerce of the country. In this seas and the commerce of the country. In this contest the Portuguese, then in the zenith of rival. Subsequently the Dutch competed with the Portuguese, and divided with them the profits of its commerce, and at length the atention of the British merchants was earnestly

directed to the same field. It was on the last day of the sixteenth century, that Queen Elizabeth granted the first charter to the East India Company, giving them the right of exclusive trade in the India seas for fifteen years, with promise of renewal. Previous to 1613, each member of the association managed his affairs on his own account, but in that year the capital was consolidated. As early as the period of the Commonwealth, public opinion became so strong against the Company, principally in consequence of alleged abuses in the time of the Stuarts, that Cromwell destroyed the charter which had been originally only a royal grant. After the restoration of the royal family, the charter was renewed by Charles II. In 1698, Government being in want of funds, in consideration of a large loan, incorporated a rival joint stock company; but the rivaly proved so detrimental to both companies and to the nation at large, that a union was effected in 1702, since which time the Compa-

ny has existed on its present basis. Up to this time, the organization and may agement of the association had been merely commercial; but now, through the introduction of native soldiers into the service of the Company, under the pretext of defending their actories, the initiation was taken in the grand scheme of conquest and wrong, which has given to the managers of a trading company in Lon-don a kingdom tentimes the size of England, with a population of 150,000,000 of inhabitants, and which, from a counting-house in Leaden and which, from a counting-house in Leadenhall street, has for a century, instead of engaging in the peaceful pursuits of trade, engaged in war, and made peace, and have dethroned Princes, and ruled over Kings. The political power of the English commenced in 1748, by the conquest of Bengal. Ambition and avarice, political and mercantile cunning, European arms and discipline, under the leadership of the able Clive, who, then a humble lieutenant in the Company's service, finally won his way to the Peerage and Governor Generalship of India, proved all-powerful against the brave but enervated Indian. The first important act in the drama was the famous battle of Plassy, in which Clive deposed the rightful King, Suraja Dowla, and elevated in his place by treasonable conspiracy a vizier, Meer Jaffier, who, sonable conspiracy a vizier, Meer Jaffier, who, having served the Company's purpose by pay-ing enormous sums of money, and giving up ing enormous sums of money, and giving up large portions of territory, was in his turn driven from his throne by the English, who elevated his son-in-law, Meer Cossim, in his stead, and subsequently deposed him also. Conquest followed conquest, annexation came after annexation, until, in less than ten years, the East India Company were elevated from being refu. followed conquest, annexation came after annexation, until, in less than ten years, the East India Company were elevated from being refugees in an insignificant mud fort at Calcutta, to the sovereigns of one of the richest kingdoms in the world, with a population of 30,000,000 souls, and a revenue of 25,000,000 rupees. Next followed in rapid succession the annexation of the extensive provinces in the northwest of India, extorted from the weakness of the King of Oude, with a territory of 32,000 square miles, and a population of 15,000,000.

Already, however, the magnitude of the Indian Empire, and the inability of the Company to properly govern it, attracted the jealousy of the Government. In June, 1773, the Legislature altered the constitution of the Association, and vested in the Crown the supervision it has since exercised. A Governor General was appointed by the directors, but subject to the approval of the King, while a Supreme Court of Judicature was established at Calcutta, with Judges selected by the Crown.

The period from 1771 to 1785 is memorable as the term during which Warren Hastings administered the Government, and extended, with unserupulous hand, the territory and resources of the Company. Charged upon his return to Europe with tyranny, extortion, and corruption—with infamons outrages through his agents, upon innocent people; by torturing them with hunger, stripes, and imprisonment—with outrages upon females as a means of extorting their jewels or their wealth—with the extermination of the Robillas by fire and sword, and with devastating the provinces of Oude and Benares—his famous impeachment is well

with devastating the provinces of Oude and Benares—his famous impeachment is well known to the popular mind. Although acquitted by the House of Peers, the history of that trial and its results has become an inef-faceable blot upon the escutcheon of his coun-try, and it is folly not to see that the adminis-tration of Warren Hastings was the seed that has produced the crop of swords now drinking the blood of Englishmen throughout the terri-tory of Bengal. Perhaps nothing in the Eng-

pension of collections, and if the present dis- describes the horrible outrages upon men and

ceed, is thus to palsy one side of our Institution."

"The Committee have believed that the"
implied "action and instructions of the last
Anniversary, explicitly cherishing as they do,
the Society's usefulness 'throughout our whole
country," could not contemplate, "even on the
part of those Northern friends most earnestly
advocating them, any revolutionary and disruptive change in the line of the Society's policy, cutting off from the Society a portion of
our whole country 'so large, and in past labors so largely blessed, as the entire" Territory
of Utah, and the numerons adherents to the
Mormon faith.

"The Publishing Committee therefore voted
with entire unanimity to arrest the issue of the
work that had been before them," on the Duties
of Polygamists—"confidently believing that
their action in the premises would commend
itself to the Society, under the phases which the
Society has assumed; and the Executive Committee united"—Dr. Adams, of Boston, concurring—"in sustaining this as the only present action conservative of all the interests,
and just to all parties involved."

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"It were a jury of English, and the disposal on the disposal of the then

Governor, the late Duke of Wellingtom that to officer had taken possession of all the

Gowpany then thought the to of pany a pension just sufficient to support the pomp of royalty. Among these pensioners to a corporation was the Mogul himself, the Na-bob of Bengal, the Nizam, and the King of

ciation, however, was sufficient to procure its extension for twenty years, but the trade to India was for the first time thrown open, the trade to China only remaining exclusively to the Company. In 1813, the Marquis of Hastings increased the English rule by the defeat of Holker, and the conquest of the Mahrattas. In 1833, the charter being again about to expire, a most radical and singular change took place in its system and management. The charter was enlarged for twenty years, on con-dition that the trade to China should be thrown open, and all the effects and claims of the Compathereafter an annual sum from the Indian revenue. The political government was, however, continued to the Company for twenty years, the association abandoning entirely its commercial pursuits. In 1834, the English attacked and defeated the Rajah of Coorg, and annexed his dominions. During the period from 1837 to 1848, the invasion of Cabul was undertaken, for which the British had no valid pretext, the only ostensible ground being alleged Russian intrigues in central Asia. In this war they gained neither renown, success, nor territory. gained neither renown, success, nor territory; the scheme being, as in the case of Suraja Dowla, to expel Dost Mahommed from the bows, to exper bost manommed from the throne, and set up a puppet in his stead, intended to be governed by British residents. The administration of Lord Hardings, which commenced in 1744, was signalized by a successful attack on the Sikhs, during which their caprui attack on the Sikhs, during which their capital was occupied, such terms of submission enforced as the British desired, and the Punjah was finally annexed. Scinde and Gwalier were also conquered by Napier, and added to the English possessions. Even as late as 1853, the insatiate spirit of conquest found vent in a second Burmese war, in which Lord Dalhousie annexed the ancient Kingdom of Pegu to the British dominions.

British dominions. We have thus given a rapid sketch of the East India Company, and the conquests which it has made in India. Great Britain now remains sole master of that vast Empire; but whether it will retain it, remains yet among the

mysteries of time.

India is divided into three Presidencies, of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The insurthroughout the world has as yet been confined to Bengal; but, by the latest advices, it seems to be extending to the other departments. The Governor General is Governor of the Presidency of Bengal, and is appointed by the Court, of Di-rectors, subject to the pleasure of the Crown. His Council consists of four members, who are also nominated by the Court, subject to the ap-

also nominated by the Court, subject to paoval of her Majesty.

The East India Company, according to the latest information, consists of 1,750 proprietors, who meet every quarter, elect Directors, frame the by-laws, and control the salaries and pendent in the Court of Directors thus elected, sions. In the Court of Directors thus elected, and Board of Control, are vested the sovereign ty of India, and they regulate by supreme authority the policy of the Government. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman receive a salary of £1,000, and every other Director £500.

Each Presidency has its separate army, Commander-in-chief, and military establishment. The total armed force in India is about 290,000

men. The European troops—Queen's and Company's—amount, according to the latest accounts, to 43,000; the native troops to 230,000, highly distinguished for discipline and valor.

The history of the world affords nothing more extraordinary than the present position of the East India Company; created exclusively for the purpose of trade, it has renounced commerce, and exists for objects never contemplated in its origin. The whole of its property, territorial and commercial, having been surrendered, it is retained as an instrument for governing the magnificent dominion which the cupidity or avarice of its servants have an-nexed to the British Crowu.

It is a remarkable fact, most creditable to British historians, that many of the principal writers on the subject of India have not hesitated to record their detestation of the means by which the country was won and governed. With regard to the present insurrection, the follow-ing sentence from the British Colonial Library, published in 1854, is most oracular: "Any viola-tion of the customs which their religion ordains has ever been attended with serious consequences. If the native troops become averse unfaithful to those whose salt they eat, all the European troops which England could raise would be insufficient for the preservation

The Florence correspondent of the London

Morning Post tells this good story: "There is a story of an Imperial Highness waltzing thrice in the same evening with an English lady at the Court of Berlin. She nat-English lady at the Court of Berlin. She naturally felt and frankly expressed herself highly flattered by the compliment. 'I did not intend it as a compliment,' was the answer. 'Then,' said the lady, somewhat rebuffed, 'your Highness must be very fond of dancing?' 'I detest dancing,' was the still unsatisfactory response. Undeterred by her ill success, our fair countrywoman still prosecuted her inquiries. 'What, then, may I ask, can be your Imperial Highness's motive for dancing?' 'Madam,' was the exalted personage's reply, 'I dance to perspire!'"

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